

Jamesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

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Jamesville Daily Gazette.
Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.
By THOMSON & ROBERTS.
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A. M. THOMSON, PUBLISHER.
W. C. ROBERTS, EDITOR.

Jamesville Weekly Gazette.
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By THOMSON & ROBERTS.
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A. M. THOMSON, PUBLISHER.
W. C. ROBERTS, EDITOR.

THE PRISON AT DANVILLE.

According to some Union soldiers who have just escaped from military prison at Danville, the usual fare in the prison was two ounces of corn bread, ground with the cob, and three ounces of meat per day; and upon this it may be supposed they sometimes grew very hungry. The new clothing sent them by the Federal Government was traded away to the chief of the post for something to eat, and soon the shoes from the prisoners' feet went the same way. Other incidents of their treatment are thus stated:

"The prisoners were searched no less than five times previous to their incarceration. At Atlanta their blankets were taken from them, though they begged that they might be left for the use of the sick and wounded. The latest search was just previous to being consigned to the prison in Danville. Some of the soldiers had concealed the greater portion of their money by such stratagems as presented themselves. Some had deposited it between the linings of their shoes, others had concealed it in the folds of their coats, and compressing it into a small ball, had put it into the hollow of the same. All were bent on escape, and determined to embrace the first opportunity to effect a release.

While at Danville some of them were induced to give up their money on the promise that a parole would soon be effected, and that their valuables would be returned to them. Under such an arrangement many parted with their valuables, watches, money, &c."

Determined to escape, the prisoners dug a tunnel from the cellar of their prison eighty-five feet long with a common case knife, and on the night of the 25th of January a number made their escape, but probably not many, as soon after those first out had started off they heard two shots announcing the discovery of the attempt. The persons who escaped travelled no less than three hundred and fifty miles before they reached the Ohio river, and endured much hardship. They concealed themselves by day and travelled by night, receiving their only food from the negroes, who in all cases hailed them with pleasure when they knew them to be "Yankees." In Union and Montgomery counties there was, however, a strong Federal feeling, and all that could be done was tendered to their relief.

The Southern Elections.

The Chicago Post, one of the more reasonable and candid of the Democratic organs, gives the vote at the recent elections in Louisiana and Arkansas, and vindicates the President's amnesty proclamation. So far, the result of this measure has been gratifying, notwithstanding the fears of many of the best friends of the administration to the contrary, and if its final results shall prove as cheering, the country will have reason to rejoice with exceeding great joy at its promulgation. The Post says:

The vote of Louisiana for Governor, as officially returned, stands: Mahan, 6,137; Folgers, 2,720; Claiborne, 1,817. Terrebonne parish, the returns from which were not received in time to count, would change these totals to: Mahan, 7,171; Folgers, 2,950; Claiborne, 2,225; Mahan over both, 950; total vote of the state, 11,346. The total vote of this state at the Presidential election of 1860 was 50,150. The number of votes cast this year is therefore considerable over one-fifth of that of 1860, or more than twice as many as were required by the amnesty proclamation.

In Arkansas the number of votes cast is reported to have been at least 10,000, which bears about the same proportion to the vote of 1860 as that in Louisiana—that is, one-fifth of the aggregate number of electors, or twice as many as were required by the President's plan of rehabilitation.

When that plan was first announced, the newspaper organs of secession sympathy declared it to be very absurd, because they said it was impracticable—the one tenth could not be obtained—no southern cavalier, except he was a "vile dog" who deserved to change places with his king, would take the oath of amnesty. The latter was said by the secessionists to be a mere trick. But the result has proved that the Post was upon this subject, as it is upon all others, perfectly right. The public was informed through these columns that not only the one-tenth but a good many more than one-tenth of the electors in the "re-conquered" Southern States would embrace the offered amnesty and re-institute civil government under the plan proposed. The public now admit that the Post was right. And the Post also said that when the civil government should be thus re-established, those who held out and refused to participate in the first election, would speedily change their minds and go over to the governing side until the re-established government should become in fact a government of the majority. The public will by-and-by admit that the Post was correct in this, also.

The Rebel Strength in Georgia.

From information regarded as reliable, the Chattanooga Gazette gives an approximate estimate of the rebel strength in our front in the direction of Dalton. It comprises Lieutenant General Hardee's corps, consisting of three divisions under Walker, Cheatham and Cleburn; Major General Hindman's corps, three divisions under Stephenson, Stewart and Batel; and Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, four brigades, under Roddy, Patterson, Hume and Davidson. In addition to the above, there are two odd brigades South Carolina troops, temporarily attached to Cleburn's command—in all between 27,000 and 30,000 men.

The Kentucky negroes are represented in Congress, and yet the slaveholders deny the right of the country to claim service from them in war as from other men. By their count in the representation, each negro has, at least, the status of three-fifths of a man—constitutionally. If the Kentuckians are precise about the matter, the Government must take five "niggers" in order to get three men.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A SENSATION. It is said, has been excited in Paris by the discovery that Voltaire's remains are no longer in the Pantheon where deposited, and have not been since 1815. Who removed them, and what for, does not appear.

ARMY STORES are accumulating rapidly and in very large quantity at Nashville. Eighty steamers were there Tuesday, discharging 40,000 tons of Government freight. It is calculated, during the present rise in the Cumberland river, to land some 200,000 tons at that point.

A LOQUACIOUS and jolly citizen approaching a Baptist minister, said to him, with much seriousness, that he was wholly inconsistent with the doctrines of his church. The clergyman being at a loss to know why, inquired the reason for such a notion, when the wag stated that they forbid "close communion."

EX-GOVERNOR FARWELL who has for some time past held a responsible position in the United States Patent office, has been promoted to the position of Chief Examiner.

A PHILANTHROPE and self possessed ship captain was passing through a churchyard at midnight, when a sheeted ghost came out of his tombstone, and approached him with menacing gestures. The ancient mariner coolly raised his stick and gave him a crack over the head, asking him "what he meant by being out of his grave at so late an hour?"

A LOUISIANA UNIONIST who enlisted in the 12th Connecticut regiment and came with it on its recent furlough, recently said: "Since I came here I have heard more treasonable talk, and read more treasonable articles, than I did for months in the South among Southern men before I left there. The Union men of the South don't permit such talk within the Union lines."

READ THE FOLLOWING AND GET YOUR PROPERTY INSURED.—There was never so many losses by fire in the same length of time as during the last six months. Owners of A. I. Brick blocks and first class dwellings have been the principal sufferers.

THE HOUR PIER OF NEW YORK.

See statement closing first half of 1863, on another page.

The assets are enumerated at \$2,007,530.81, being a little over double the capital, and just sufficient to set up ten companies at the new minimum rate of \$200,000 a piece. It is worth noting that in proportion to the massive business, the agents balances are kept pretty close up, and all the funds well in hand for any emergency.

One thing seems pretty certain, that it is not necessary for the Home to have any more money in order to do the largest and best kind of business that is practicable in the country—and yet considering how familiarly millions are talked of now-days in New York, it would not at all surprise us, if we live to see another decade, to find the Home spending Five Millions of dollars of cash assets by the year 1873.

The cry is still, "Excelsior," which as the Superintendent well defined in closing his last report; "admits of no rest or repose, but binds its devotees to use one might only for the purpose of sealing another, in upward and onward progress and improvement."

This company have since increased their capital to two millions. Their assets being now \$2,000,000.

SECURITY FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

On the 10th of August instant this company declared the biggest scrip dividend of the year—53 per cent.—with Six Per Cent. interest on former scrip, and Seven Per Cent. on stock. The total assets on 1st August inst. stood at \$770,151.78. In point of actual premium taken in the year 1862, the Security stock stands on the list of New York companies, and there is a strong expectation that the office will not come out behind that position at the close of this year. The net cash premium in 1862, was \$322,030.76. The office amply fulfills its title in all respects and is an abundant and profitable Security to its customers.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Seventh Participation Dividend of this Company was declared on the 9th July, instant—amount 60 per cent., being 10 per cent. increase on the dividend of 1862, and in fact a resumption of the rate rendered on the third and fourth years—1858 and 1859. For the seven years during which the Continental has practised the participation plan the profit dividends average over 43 per cent. for each year—and the cash amount of those dividends is now returned at \$131,160, which is represented by the interest bearing scrip of the Company and redeemable after the accumulation reaches HALF A MILLION. The value of the participation plan is very tersely put by the 21st semi-annual circular of the office, in a sentence that may pass into an aphorism for the plan generally, viz:

"The effect of this system is to cause the customers to obtain their Insurance at as near *cost* as is consistent with *reliable security*, with the additional advantage of having that security increased with each successful year's business."

The results achieved by the Continental fully support that proposition. An increase of \$134,748.88 appears upon the account this year, the gross amount now standing at \$1,278,772.23.

On the stock department the Company declared at same date a semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., and directed six per cent. interest to be paid on outstanding scrip, on and after September 10th. In all respects the Continental manifests the advantages of first class management.

E. L. DIMOCK is agent for the above companies.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE LADIES of the Soldiers' Aid Society are requested to meet at their Room tomorrow from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PER ORDER.

HARPER FOR APRIL.—The April number of Harper has been handed into our office by Dearborn. A casual glance at its contents is sufficient to assure us of its excellence.

GOODY FOR APRIL.—Dearborn has laid upon our table the April number of this magazine so popular with the ladies. In addition to its usual variety of matter it has a display of Spring fashions.

MEMBERS OF THE 13TH WISCONSIN.—A special train will leave here for Racine tomorrow (Thursday) at 12 o'clock precisely. The members of the regiment will be furnished with transportation.

PLATT BROCKSHIRE,
Q. M. 13th Wisconsin.

A DONATION PARTY for the benefit of Rev. G. W. Lawrence, will be given at the Johnson House, in the town of Janesville, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, March 30, 1864. The public is invited to attend. Tickets \$2.00. Music by Hulbeck's Band.

Bounty Meeting.

There will be an adjourned meeting at the Court Room, Thursday, March 24, at 7 o'clock p. m., to consider further the question of paying bounty to volunteers. A petition is in circulation which authorizes the City Clerk to call an election to vote a tax under the late law. Let there be a full attendance and a fair expression of opinion. Those who are exempt from the draft are no less interested than those who are liable. The government is the common heritage of us all, and the laurels of sustaining it should be as equally distributed as possible. Let all who are opposed to the bounty, as well as those who are in favor of it, come, so that the questioned may be fully canvassed.

By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Schools in Superintendent Dist. No. 9.

There are in this superintendent district 81 school districts, of which all but two have, during the past winter, maintained schools, giving employment to eighty-two teachers. If these schools should be divided into five classes, according to the department and scholarship of the pupils, as manifest on my days of visitation, ten would be considered as first class, twenty as second class, twenty third class, or average, thirteen fourth class, and twelve fifth class. The following are the districts and towns in which the first class schools have been taught, and the names of the teacher of each.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	NAME OF TEACHER.
No. 1	Milton	Edgar M. Cowan.
No. 4	Milton	John C. Bond.
No. 10	Johnstown	James Phillips.
No. 3	Johnstown	Irving H. Spooner.
No. 5	Harmony	Steven M. Clark.
No. 2	La Prairie & Rock	Lyman J. Davis.
No. 6	Clinton	Francis M. Bates.
No. 7	Turley	Q. M. H. Treat.
No. 8	Rock	John E. Hyner.
No. 9	Rock	Conrad O. Hayner.

I am aware that the appearance of a school is not always a criterion of a teacher's qualifications, but sometimes of previous bad management, or of poor home influences, or of personal, partisan, sectarian, or family prejudice, so that some teachers of first rate abilities may be reported as having taught second class schools, but these appearances are the best and most reliable data, that the superintendent has for forming his conclusions, for it is not to be expected that he can know all the circumstances unfavorable to a teacher's success in making a proper estimate of these even if he should know them. This much, at least, is certain, that a teacher of strong mental and moral power will so control and master adverse circumstances, as to bring out of these some measure of success, if not the largest, still a measure above the average; and, on the other hand, the most favorable circumstances will not ensure average success to a weak teacher, or first rate success to an ordinary one. For these reasons, I think I am commending and assisting merit in mentioning the names of the teachers of the best schools and shall only do my duty, if I shall hereafter refuse certificates to those of the poorest ones.

Of the teachers employed, thirty-three were male and forty-nine female. The latter class have met with as good success as the former in securing good deportment, as well as scholarship on the part of their pupils. This fact is the more gratifying on account of the great demands made upon our male population by the war, and the necessity of a more rigid economy from unusually large taxes, and a deranged state of the currency. Nine of the teachers were without previous experience in their vocation; forty-one had taught from one to five terms; sixteen from five to ten; thirteen from ten to twenty; and three more than twenty.

In seventy-nine schools and departments there were enrolled two thousand six hundred and eighty-two pupils, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven of these were present on the days of visitation. The average number enrolled was thirty-four, and the average number present twenty-three. Eight hundred and thirty-seven pupils were examined in spelling by the written method, and but three spelled correctly the words that were pronounced. Their names are Lucy A. Killam, District No. 1, Milton; Edward H. Ains, District

LOCAL MATTERS.

No. 4, Harmony, and Marietta Tuttle, Joint District No. 1, Clinton and Turtle. The list of words pronounced in each of the schools, with three exceptions, is as follows: Wednesday, until, fulfill, willful, dying, peaceable, awful, twelfth, catechism, super-seide. There were but twenty-two that did not make more than one mistake. This fact suggests that there is a woful deficiency in the knowledge of orthography; and a chance for improvement in the the method of teaching this important branch of a school education.

In closing this report, I desire to make a suggestion in regard to the division of the school year into terms. Where nine or ten months' school during the year is in contemplation, would it not be better to divide this time into periods equal or nearly equal in length, making a spring, a fall, and a winter term? Or, if it is preferable to have a summer term of four or five months, should not there be a vacation of two or three weeks during the hottest part of the season? A probable demand for the service during harvest of many of the pupils, in consequence of the great scarcity of labor, furnishes one strong argument for the adoption of either of these suggestions?

ALBERT WHITFORD,
Co. Superintendent of Schools.

At an adjourned meeting convened at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening, March 22d.

The report of the committee appointed at the former meeting being called for, J. B. Cassoday stated that two of the committee were absent at Madison, that the committee had met and ascertained that 50 veteran recruits had re-enlisted, and were credited to the quota of the city, and that 49 more were required to fill the present quota, but that a credit of 11 was expected to be made, which would reduce the number to 35.

L. F. Hathaway, Esq., of the committee, reported that a notice of the adjourned meeting was prepared, which he handed to the editors of the GAZETTE, and that he was unable to state why the same had not been published.

J. B. Cassoday, Esq., moved that two members be added to the committee, and that said committee be again instructed to report at an adjourned meeting, which was carried. Whereupon H. A. Patterson and S. H. Muldredge, Jr., were added to the committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court Room at 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, March 24th.

S. C. BURNHAM, Ch'n.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

"If" L. F. Hathaway, Esq., had had half an eye he would have seen the notice he alludes to, published in the GAZETTE of Monday last, the very day in which said notice was handed in to this office.—[Eds. Gaz.]

Closing Exercises of Milton Academy.

Editors GAZETTE.—Perhaps the readers of the Gazette would like to hear how the closing exercises of Milton Academy went off, at the close of the winter term, so I submit the following to you:

The exercises commenced on Tuesday evening with the public session of the Philomathean Society, which was interesting, and not without anything they have ever before presented to the public. The order of exercises was as follows:

Salutatory, by O. L. Baldwin, which was very appropriate for the evening, and well delivered. This was followed by an essay, by J. E. Landerdale, on the duty of an American citizen, after which the choir sang a very charming piece, and then we had the pleasure of listening to an essay by Miss A. E. Coon, (delegation from the Ladies' Literary Society) on woman's rights, which was one of the best things of the evening. This was followed by an address by the President, S. A. Platts, which was delivered very well, considering the severe cold he labored under. Music was next in order, and then came an oration, by H. F. Miller, which was well delivered; after which was the reading of the paper—"The Philomathean Independent"—edited by A. R. Crandall and A. M. Wamie, which was full of wit and humor, and got off some sharp jokes on the students and teachers. An essay was read by M. D. Elmhurst, and then E. A. Shorefield delivered a recitation which was written by himself, on "Old Jeff." It was a production which showed Jeff's position exactly. The valedictory was well delivered by A. Salisbury. Music by the choir closed the exercises.

On Wednesday night the reunion was held, at which Captain Rockwood delivered a short address on the war, and a poem was read by Orderly Sergeant Steel, of Co. K, 13th Wisconsin Regiment. Professor Town, of Janesville, being present, sang several patriotic songs, when all joined in a social visit.

On Thursday evening the Ladies' Literary Society held their public session, which was the last evening of the term. The Salutatory, by Miss Emma A. Teft, on "True Womanhood" was well delivered. Nellie P. Whitford read an essay on "We can be what we aim to be," which showed what diligence and perseverance can do. After music by the choir, Jacob T. Dennis (delegate from the Philomathean Society) delivered an oration on "Our Great Times" when Phebe A. Poole read the paper—"The Gleaner," which was given up, and well read. Mrs. M. C. Smith read a well written poem, and Miss C. D. C. Wyman read an essay. The choir then sang a piece entitled "Good Night," which closed the exercises, and the remainder of the evening was spent socially and pleasantly, and reflected great credit on all those who had a hand in the performance.

MILROD, March 19, 1864.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

EXPEDITION FROM FT. MONROE!

Capture of Mosby's Guerrillas!

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Col. Lewis B. Parsons has been assigned to duty as chief Q. M. of Western River transportation. Headquarters at St. Louis.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch of the 22d reports the capture of 13 of Mosby's guerrillas.

The Herald's West Virginia Special says Gen. Averill is now considered out of danger.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Herald's special.—Preparations for the projected expedition of Generals Burnside and Hancock, will be directed to cease by Gen. Grant, and both commands be placed in condition for active cooperation with the Army of the Potomac. Hancock has already returned to his command.

FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 17th says an engine has been paid over that portion of Railroad destroyed by Sherman.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The World has a letter from Huntsville, Alabama, 15th, which states that General Smith, who commanded the recent cavalry raid in Mississippi, says he has obtained positive and reliable information that Vice President Stephens, of the rebel Confederacy, is hostile to the present policy of the Confederate and has written to Richmond that he will not resume the presidency of the Senate until the recently adopted conscription law is repealed. He regarding its passage a violation of the pledged faith of the Confederacy.

Herald's special.—Lieut. Col. Haskell of General Gibbon's staff, has been appointed Colonel of the 36th Wisconsin regiment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter reports that the expedition under Gen. Graham had gone to clear out a nest of guerrillas in Gloucester county. So far as heard from the expedition has met with the greatest success.

FROM BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Inquirer's New Orleans letter says: General Banks took the field on the 9th, leaving for Franklin to direct the operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry with twenty-four light guns, in four brigades, under General Lee, and will sweep across the country and thence into Texas.

THE LAST CALL FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following is a statement showing the quotas of States under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, with the credits to be deducted from the quotas or deficiencies to be added on previous calls, viz:

Maine, 4,721; deficiency, 1,920.
New Hampshire, quota 2,383; credit 160. Massachusetts, quota 10,439; deficiency 1,093.
Vermont, quota 2,300; credit 2,130.
Rhode Island, quota 1,388; credit 325. Connecticut, quota 3,768; credit 591.
New York, quota 32,791; deficiency not ascertained.
New Jersey, quota 6,701; deficiency 7,520.
Pennsylvania, quota 29,302; deficiency not ascertained.
Delaware, quota 958; deficiency 691.
Maryland, quota 4,317; deficiency 17,411.
Western Virginia, quota 2,051; deficiency 1,130.
District of Columbia, quota 1,702; deficiency 153.
Ohio, quota 20,591; deficiency 8,628.
Indiana, quota 14,003; credit 9,939.
Illinois, quota 18,321; credit 3,960.
Michigan, quota 7,821; credit 639.
Wisconsin, quota 7,911; deficiency not ascertained.
Minnesota, quota 2,180; deficiency not ascertained.
Iowa, quota 6,436; deficiency 6,701.
Missouri, quota 3,924; deficiency 3,952.
Kentucky, quota 6,759; deficiency 9,693.
Tennessee, quota 1,019; deficiency 1,138.
The balances remaining to be furnished can be easily ascertained by subtracting credits on quotas, or adding deficiencies thereto respectively, but these balances are yet to be reduced by all re-enlisted veterans as soon after the 1st of April as they can be made by Adjutant Generals.

Illinois is the only State which has already furnished excess over all quotas without counting re-enlisted veterans.

Senator Wiley made a carefully considered and powerful speech for freedom to-day, and declared himself in favor of the prohibition of slavery by constitutional amendment, and of immediate and general rather than gradual emancipation. He was proud of having become an abolitionist, and by numerous comparisons proved the superiority of free over slave institutions.

Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

To lead the forlorn hope in the field of carnage often requires less courage than to fight nobly the bloodless battles of life.

MARRIED.

In Elgin, by the Rev. W. W. Ford, Mr. WASHINGTON FOX, 242 1/2 St., private in Co. K, 13th Regt. Wis. Vol., and Miss MARIETTA A. SCOTT, of Elgin.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CHANGE IN REBEL COMMANDS!

Land'g of Federals near Savannah.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, March 22.—The Raleigh Progress announces that Gen. D. H. Hill assumes command at Charleston. Beauregard goes to the South-west. The Savannah Republican of the 4th has a rumor that the Yankees were landing in considerable force the previous evening at Darien.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, March 22.—The Herald has a letter from Belize, dated Feb. 29, which states that the case of the American schooner J. S. Gentry, captured by rebels on her way from Matamoros to New York, and afterwards abandoned by her captors at Belize, has been settled without international difficulty. The Gentry has been given up to the United States Consul by the British authorities, and by him handed over to Capt. Davis and the underwriters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Herald.—Mr. Keenan will introduce a resolution for a special committee to inquire whether military employment of the government, were sent home at the governments expense to vote. Mr. Stevens objected to it, unless the inquiry be conducted by the committee on war. Mr. Keenan would not consent.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—The steamer Perry, from Memphis to New York, has arrived. She carries four women, more or less injured, and twelve children dead have been taken from the ruins of fallen buildings, and up to the time the steamer left they were searching for others.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners were brought up Saturday, and forwarded to Camp Chase to-morrow.

Memphis, March 20th.—Advices from Vice-Admiral Farragut, report a large number of fire. Several government storehouses have been set on fire by incendiaries. On that day the large railroad depot and several adjoining buildings were burned, consuming large quantities of government property.

No news from the expedition to Shreveport.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—Last night's train going to Nashville collided at three o'clock this morning, at Tunnel Hill, in the tunnel, with a hospital train bound northward, causing a mass-hurp of cars, but injuring none of the passengers seriously. The Nashville friends of Gov. Johnson here confidently expect his nomination by the Republican Convention at Vicksburg on the ticket with Lincoln.

The report that Gen. Gordon Granger has been relieved of the command of the 3d Army Corps, is untrue. He is in the front.

Surgeon General, Medical Director of the 11th Army Corps, has been relieved on his own request, and goes to Annapolis.

In pursuance of Department orders the gambling houses of this city were closed to-night and all the gamblers ordered to leave the city, and prohibits their returning unsuvere penalty.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, March 5.—The Archduke Maximilian has arrived in Paris by railway, and is on his way to the Tuilleries. Prince Metternich went to meet him at the frontier.

PARIS, March 6.—The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian were received on their arrival at the Tuilleries, last night, by the Emperor and Empress.

The Archduke's Diplomatic life of today says the delay caused by the indisposition of the Archduke Maximilian will only allow him to remain four or five days in Paris. Since, independently of the visit of courtesy which the Archduke has to pay to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, cousin to Princess Charlotte, the latter has to take leave of his illustrious father, who will remain one month in England.

The arrangement for the Archduke's departure from Paris will be completed on the 14th inst. The Archduke has declared that he will officially receive the Mexican deputation immediately upon his return to Miramas. The deputation will also pass through Vienna, and will also be received by the Emperor of Austria. The Archduke however requires that the final acceptance of the crown shall take place in the same chateau of Miramas, where it was offered him in the month of October last.

The Mexican deputation will this time be accompanied by a certain number of Mexican notables, among whom we may mention M. Arango, formerly Minister of Finance; M. Murphy, formerly Mexican Minister at London; Col. Fatio, and several general and superior officers made prisoners at the taking of Puebla, who have hastened to give their support to the Government of Maximilian.

Washington Irving related that Abdallah, the father of Mahomet, the prophet, was so beautiful, that "no less than two hundred Arab maidens died of a broken heart the night he was married to Aminah." How fortunate for the young ladies that we have no such beauties the present day!

If a woman was to change her sex, what religion would she be?—A He-then.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH WIS. VET. VOL.,
Racine, Wis., March 19th, 1864.

This Regiment will rendezvous at Racine, Wis., on Thursday, the 24th inst. There will be no opportunity to visit friends after that date for the reason that the Regiment will be ordered to the front immediately, and men will there be come into camp ready to leave the 24th at a moment's notice. Those who fall to report on the 24th definitely must necessarily be "absent without leave."

WM. P. LLOYD,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Jamesville Literary Exchange, another large invoice of the celebrated Gold Leaf, O. J. DEARBORN, 151 Main St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—We will sell the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25, in the town of Janesville, clear of all taxes, for \$250.00. BARNETT, CASADAY & GIBBS.

BADGER STATE NURSERY!

LOUDON & ROBINSON,
Proprietors.

Persons in want of fruit trees will find at our nursery a large stock of the best growing kinds:

Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. as well as all the varieties of the above, and also, Blackberry, Currant, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, &c. &c. We have a large lot of grape vines, embracing over 100 varieties, including all the old varieties, and most of the new and rare ones.

Of ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens, our stock is large and well selected. Also, all kinds of plants, flowers, &c. &c. We have a large lot of grape vines, embracing over 100 varieties, including all the old varieties, and most of the new and rare ones.

Our trees and plants will be sold at greatly reduced rates, and are larger and better in stock, than those that are raised about the country by peddlers of "last year's stock," of which one may see a large quantity in the market. The trees and plants are all raised on a fertile soil, and are well adapted to the climate of this country. For this reason we shall offer great inducements to purchasers. Our handling out and greenhouse plants will not be ready till about the middle of May. 23m22m

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!

On the morning of the 23d of February, the brick block, owned by "The Janesville Journal Co." in Janesville, Wis., was burned to the ground. This fire was caused by the carelessness of the proprietors of the "Journal," who had placed a large quantity of paper in the building, and had left it unattended. The loss was estimated at \$5,000. The proprietors of the "Journal" are now seeking for a new building, and are offering for sale the old building at a low price. The proprietors of the "Journal" are now seeking for a new building, and are offering for sale the old building at a low price.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

Insure With The

ATENA INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

1. Fire and Inland Navigation
2. Business Conducted With
3. Losses Always Met With
4. The Plan and Organization
5. 16,000 Loss Claims Have Been
6. The Consumption of Property
7. Are You Insured? If Not,
8. Particular Attention and
9. Policies Issued Without Delay!

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent.

RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS,

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., &c. Put up in 25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. 32 and 64 boxes for Hotel, Public Institutions, &c. "Only Infested premises known." "Free from Pests." "Fits into every hole and crevice." "Keeps out of their holes to do it." 25¢ Sold wholesale in all large cities. 25¢ Sold by all druggists and Retailers everywhere. 25¢ 11 Boxes of all varieties of Infestation. 25¢ 25¢ "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy. 25¢ 25¢ Principal Depot 152 Broadway, N. Y. 25¢ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Janesville, Wis. 25m22m

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

J. M. Warren, Plaintiff against Henry S. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J. K. Shotwell, J. L. Shotwell, J. M. Shotwell, J. N. Shotwell, J. O. Shotwell, J. P. Shotwell, J. Q. Shotwell, J. R. Shotwell, J. S. Shotwell, J. T. Shotwell, J. U. Shotwell, J. V. Shotwell, J. W. Shotwell, J. X. Shotwell, J. Y. Shotwell, J. Z. Shotwell, J. A. Shotwell, J. B. Shotwell, J. C. Shotwell, J. D. Shotwell, J. E. Shotwell, J. F. Shotwell, J. G. Shotwell, J. H. Shotwell, J. I. Shotwell, J. J. Shotwell, J

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Republican Union electors of the 5th Assembly District convened at the City of Jamesville, on Monday, the 21st day of March inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, to elect delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of June next.

FOURTH WARD CAUCUS.

All qualified voters of the Fourth Ward of the city of Jamesville who desire the unconditional independence of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all just and efficient means, are hereby invited to meet at the residence of Mr. J. M. Stetson, on the 10th of March inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to the Fifth Assembly District Convention, which Assembly Convention is to select and appoint two delegates to attend a State Convention called for the 20th day of March next, and to elect delegates to the National Convention, which is to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of June next.

From the Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Ross, Miss., March 9, 1864.

Editors Gazette:—On the morning of the 7th, Lieut. Riley of Co. C, and twenty-five or thirty men were suddenly fired into by rebels of Wirt Adams' command, while encamped on the bank of Big Black River, a short distance below Biggan's Ferry. Two heavy volleys were fired, but strange to say, though there were many narrow escapes, not a man was hurt.

On the morning of the eighth Serg't Wiseman and seven men crossed the river to reconnoiter the enemy. Four men were sent out on picket. Suddenly, however, they were attacked by fifty or sixty mounted men. After a short but desperate resistance, seeing themselves overpowered by so great a superiority of numbers, they gave themselves up as prisoners. Subsequently, however, Serg't Wiseman, boldly knocking down one of the guard left in charge of him, succeeded in making his escape and recrossed the river.

General Sherman and command, after having accomplished one of the most daring feats of the war, returned to Vicksburg, bringing with him a large number of colored men suitable for the army, and capturing many prisoners.

Wirt Adams with his command has also returned, which accounts in some measure for so large a rebel force now in our immediate front.

It is expected that sometime next week the veterans of our regiment will start for home on a thirty days furlough.

Most respectfully yours,

A Private.

From the 22d Regiment.

Nashville, March 17, 1864.

Editors Gazette:—In these times of great excitement, and great events, the small doings of a company of common soldier boys may seem insignificant, but I will venture to send you a brief account of a little affair that came off here yesterday, in which the members of Co. E, 22d Wis., were the actors. The occasion was the presentation of a fine American Hunter Cased Watch and Chain, to our young and beloved Captain, Gage Burgess, on his retirement from the service. The Co. "fell in" by order of Orderly Sergeant Stetson, and the Captain was informed that the company desired his presence. He promptly responded, and when he appeared Orderly Sergeant announced the object for which we had assembled. Sergeant Dickinson then advanced, and presented the watch, with the following short address:

Captain Burgess:—Sir:—It is with feelings of deep regret, we have learned that the force of circumstances has rendered it necessary for you to leave us. We feel that in your leaving the service, we lose a friend, tried and true. In camp on the march, or by the picket fire, we ever found you the same genial companion and courteous gentleman, winning the confidence and regard of those whom it has been your fortune to command. To you, as an able and efficient officer, we are indebted for whatever of military knowledge we possess; a knowledge which we trust may yet enable us to pay, both principal and interest, the little debt which we contracted with the rebels at Brentwood. Thrown together and jostled about on the rough billows of war for the last eighteen months, fairness and honesty have characterized all our dealings with us. When justice has compelled you to punish offenders, you have yet done it with a sparing hand.

In behalf of Co. E, I now present you with this watch, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight testimonial of our affectionate regard. Though you leave us, be assured, Captain, you carry with you our respect and esteem, and our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

The Captain replied in a few feeling remarks, in substance as follows:—

He said he was no speech maker; that was not his forte, and now, when he felt so much he could say but little. But he thanked the men sincerely for this unexpected compliment. He was highly gratified to see such a feeling manifested by the members of his company. He considered it far more flattering to receive such a token of esteem on retiring from the service, than to receive it on entering the service, as in the former case it seemed to be the reward of recognized well doing, while in the latter the merit is anticipated. He said the conduct of his company during his connection with it, had been very satisfactory, that he had experienced very little trouble in forcing obedience, and that the cases were rare in which he had had occasion to inflict punishment, but this very pleasing fact was to the credit of his men, and not to him. It was not because he was a better Captain, but because the men were better men. He deeply regretted the circumstances which made it his duty to resign. The company was not responsible for any of the causes which impelled him to leave the service. He hoped before the beginning of 1865, the war would be over and that he might all meet in the land of square meals and hooped skirts.

With three times three rousing cheers for Captain Burgess, the company broke ranks and slowly and thoughtfully retired to their quarters.

This morning the Captain started for home, followed by the best wishes of the entire company.

A. O. W.

Union Meeting in Alabama.

A Union meeting was recently held at Huntsville, Alabama, which was addressed by Jerry Clemens, once a U. S. Senator from that State, and Judge D. C. Humphreys. The speech of Clemens was short but very much to the point. He said:—

"The object of this meeting is the restoration of civil government—to bring us law and order—secure us peace."

We were hurried into revolution against our own government. This people was for the Union. Millions of people gave 1800 money against secession, yet we were carried away without support. We had no arms. Buchanan was in the Presidential chair. Day after day, thank God, and we can say that we take shelter under the Stars and Stripes.

We propose to call upon the Governor of the State to convene a Convention, for the purpose of rescinding the act of Secession. How far the Governor will pay respect to our action, I cannot say. To be candid, I think he will pay it none. In calling upon him, we avoid the charge of precipitancy, and follow the constitutional method. After that, we have a right to say to ourselves, we have the right to assemble in our capacity as citizens and re-establish civil government for ourselves.

Falsehood, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that secession was necessary to save slavery. During the ten years preceding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had rebellion, and the consequence now is that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say that he has the title of a single nigger. Not all of us have a title to anything. The practical result is emancipation. Cotton they said was King—would secure us recognition and independence. The result is that we have lost money, we have lost a dollar, the title of civil liberty and State rights would be secured by secession. The first acts of the Confederate Congress deprived the people of the right to select their President. If a man owned twenty negroes he was excused from military duty. If a man had ten starving children he was not. The man who owned the negro could stay at home with his wealth; the man with starving children must leave them and go to the battle-field.

You and I may have had some fear of the success of the Confederacy. Thank God there is now no prospect of its succeeding.

The following resolutions were reported to the meeting:

Resolved, That we believe that the effort to destroy the old Government and erect a separate nationality, has proved the ruin of the rights and liberties of the people.

We therefore call upon the Governor of the State of Alabama to convene the Legislature, that it may call a Convention, in order that it may provide some mode for the restoration of peace and the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the longer the war has continued, the more imminent have become the dangers to the liberties of the people.

We therefore invite the citizens of other States to unite with us in this call upon the Governor, and suggest the first Monday in June as the time for the holding of that Convention.

Mr. Humphreys made an eloquent speech in favor of the resolutions, in the course of which he said:

"I believe the institution of slavery is gone as a permanent thing—overthrown by the action of the Southern States."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when Mr. Clemens said:

"Before I declare this meeting adjourned I wish to state a fact in relation to the commencement of the war."

Some time after the ordinance of secession was passed, I was in Montgomery, and saw President Davis, who was in the city. Davis, Meminger, the Secretary of War, Gilchrist, the member from Louisiana county, and several others, were present. As I entered, the conversation ceased. They were evidently discussing the propriety of firing upon Fort Sumter. Two or three of them withdrew to the corner of the room, and I heard Gilchrist say to the Secretary of War:

"It must be done. Delay two months and Alabama stays in the Union. You must sprinkle blood in the face of the people."

How Tecumseh was Killed.

The Western Christian Advocate contains an obituary notice of Isaac Hamilton, Sr., who died at his residence near Bloomfield, Ind., a few months since, aged about eighty-six years. Mr. Hamilton was a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner 17 days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear he would have Harrison's scalp, and Tecumseh was a special hatred toward him. Johnson's horse fell under him, himself being also deeply wounded: in the battle he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger, sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck, it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full 15 feet into the air. As soon as he struck the ground a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and placed him fast to the ground.

Well, Dr. X.—Here is a neat specimen of a "dun" from Morris & Willis.

"Dear Sir:—In the hurry of your engagements you have overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebtedness to the Home Journal; but, as rivers are kept running by drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuance that the falling dew should come punctually to the fountain head. By dropping your due into the postoffice for us, you will oblige. Yours, with respect, Morris & Willis."

A gentleman who was in arrears for several weeks board and lodging complained one morning that his coffee was not settled.

"You had better settle for the coffee and then complain," said the landlady.

"Come, sonny, get up," said an indignant father to his son the other morning.

"Remember the early bird catches the worm."

"What do I care for worms?" replied the young hopeful, "mother won't let me go a fishing."

To the Memory William F. Fleetwood.

"Dad! yes, dad! died of a broken heart!"

May mortal never read, in the mysterious Book of Life, a sadder chapter than this death record of a young man, and memory backward tread the last few years of his earthly journey, like a thing of to-day appears each landmark of the wayside.

Four years back I and the marriage bell is heard; the beautiful bride train moves up the aisle; one of earth's loveliest daughters kneels in holy wedlock by his side, and they go forth from the altar into the great, busy world, and time moves on.

Two years back I and God sends me an angel—but for an hour—he beckons it back to Him again,—and time moves on.

Two months back I—and God sends another angel to them, but not to stay, sent to prepare the way; sent down to call its mother up to Heaven. And as one too pure and lovely for this vale of sin, she passes through the gates of glory, and is opened by her angel children, up to the feet of Jesus—and the weeks move on.

Three days back—and the parent stalk is snapped—the full blown rose and the swelling buds have been gathered before—the poor, withered, blighted root is torn from the earth, and its very place is not. A whole family now transplanted into Heaven!

There never was a kinder man, a truer friend, a warmer heart, than his. None ever lived more dearly loved, nor died more deeply lamented by those who knew him.

As he loved, so could he sorrow; and would that man might never again witness such grief as his. A grief which knew no rest—a grief which knew no sleep—no sleep—save that which knows no waking.

For the last few days he has been formed, and we have buried him out of our sight forever. There is a vacant room in his father's house, a vacant chair at his father's table, and a vacant place in many a heart, sacred to his memory, where beats his funeral dirge:

"Dad, dead, dad! died of a broken heart!"—Chicago Times.

Carlottes of Eating.

[From Hall's Journal of Health.]

An old bean formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he was invited to a party and had to eat the second dinner, he eat nothing for the next day. He died at the age of 70 years.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time, go farthest in keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they eat buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States District Court observed that, when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench all day without being uncomfortably languid; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis have shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle; hence Nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco and spirits. It has also been observed in New York by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea and coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meat, flour and potatoes.

It is a well known fact, that the more refined the food, the more refined the body. The refined food, such as meat, flour and potatoes, is highly refined by the body, and the refined food, such as meat, flour and potatoes, is highly refined by the body.

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of the estate of Wm. L. Hart, deceased, and
discharge with and by virtue of a Judgment and
sale made and to be made in said Circuit Court
for the county, made in the above entitled cause on the
day of December, 1860, I will sell at public auction
the following described premises:
THE 12th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1861.
at O'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Room, in
the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, all those certain
lots of land and situate, lying and being
situate in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, and
known and described as follows: to wit: The
first and only in Block's Addition to Janesville,
the south thereof as may be hereinafter described
of said judgment and decree, and the interest of
my, and the heirs thereof, and the Executors of
said Estate of February 28, 1861.
J. T. PENNER,
Sheriff Rock County, Wis.
CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—
Jesse Andrews and others vs. David Hegdorn
Petitioner of judgment of sale and foreclosure in
the case, dated February 8, 1861, I shall sell as the
premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on
the walk in front of the First National Bank, in
the city of Janesville, on
THE 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1861.
at O'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises
of said judgment as above described, and situate
located in Rock county and state of Wisconsin,
and described as follows, to wit: The west
half of the south half of the south half of the
north half of the north half of the north half of
on number twenty-two, town one north, of range
seven east, or so much and such part thereof
as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment
of February 28, 1861.
J. T. PENNER,
Sheriff Rock County.
fob23tw6w
CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—
Jesse Andrews and others, act. Daniel D. Freely
Petitioner of judgment of sale and foreclosure in
the case, dated February 8, 1861, I shall sell as the
premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on
the walk in front of the First National Bank, in
the city of Janesville, on
THE 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1861.
at O'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises
of said judgment as above described, and situate
located in the county of Rock and state of Wis.

[illegible]

R. T. PEYBIRL, Sheriff Rock County.
 By HAWEL, Atty's for PBF. Feb-22/1916

REQUIT COURT, Rock County.
 (Within Cornell sett. George W. Lamont and

(return of judgment of sale and foreclosures in this
 dated February 8, 1914, I shall sell as the law
 at public auction to the highest bidder, on the
 of the First National Bank, in
 the Juneville, on

THE SIX DAY OF APRIL, 1916,
 Febekel in the forenoon of that day, the premises

in Rock County, state of Wisconsin, and known
 described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter
 and reserving are acres belonging to Calvin
 or so much and "such part thereof as may be
 to the lot comply, the judges of said court,

R. T. PEYBIRL, Sheriff Rock County,
 By HAWEL, Atty's for PBF. Feb-22/1916

REQUIT COURT, Rock County.

of a judgment of sale and foreclosure in
 Rock County, dated February 8, 1861, a plan as well as the
 plat, of public notice to the highest bidder, to
 walk in front of the First National Bank in the
 City of Janesville, on
 SATURDAY, 24TH OF APRIL, 1861,
 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises
 set out in said judgment as all that certain real es-
 tate in Rock County, state of Wisconsin, known
 as the northwest quarter of section number thirty-
 one in the northeast quarter, and the southwest quar-
 ter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quar-
 ter of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-
 one, range twelve, containing one hundred and
 thirty acres of more or less, in the County of Rock,
 State of Wisconsin, to be sold to satisfy the judgment. Dated February
 8, 1861. T. H. MEMBRIE,
 Sheriff of Rock County.
 JOHN A. HAWES, Att'y for Plff. feb24-61w7*

[illegible]

The SECOND DAY OF MAY, A D 1864,
I, Clerk in the Forenoon of that day, at the City
of the Myers House, on Main street, in the city
and county of Wagon Wheeling, West Virginia, sold
to all the following described piece, parcel or
lot, lying and being in the County of
the State of West Virginia, to wit:
Twenty acres from the east side of that certain tract
bounded ascertained as follows, 1st: Commencing
at the corner of section thirty-one (31), township
two north (2n) range number twelve (12)
east (E) Range (30); thence running south and parallel
to the East line of said west half of said southeast
quarter of section thirty-one (31); thence running east
section thirty-one (31); thence running east
section thirty-three (33) rods; to the east line of
said southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31);
thence running north on said line to
west half one hundred and sixty rods; the

Wm. C. Hays,

Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.
KEDD & PEAR, Att'ys for Plff. 276m1ddlev7w

RECVIT COURT, Rock County.
William N. Thomas agt. Horace H. Willard and
Jrime of a judgement of sale and foreclosure in
action dated June 11th, 1887, I shall sell as the
trustee at public auction to the highest bidder, on
week in front of the First National Bank in the
Jaw City, Wis.

THE 23d DAY OF APRIL, 1884.
"Clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises
in said judgement as all that certain real es-
tate in the city of Beloit, in the State of Wis-
consin, known and described as follows, to
the north half of the east two-thirds of lot one,
being eleven feet wide, Allocated to the use of
one lot one and two, all in block thirty-two
(now city) of Beloit."
H. T. PEARLHUR.
Sheriff Rock County, Wis.
276m1ddlev7w

CONGR, Att'ys for Plff.

RECVIT COURT, Rock County.

estate of Robert F. Fraser, deceased, Jano Imma Fraser, Jane Fraser, Isabelle Fraser, Mary Fraser, Mrs. John Fraser, John Fraser, William Fraser, William Child and Jane Hoy, administrators of the estate of John F. Hoy, deceased, adms. (Here State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and every one of them:

to appear and answer and required to answer the complaint in this action, who filed in the of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock county, Wisconsin, on the TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901,

to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on subscribers at their office in said city, within five days after the service of this writ, on the TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, and if you fail to do so, the said complaint within the time provided, said plaintiff is said to be taken to the court for judgment entered in the complaint.

MURPHY & COMSTOCK,
ATTY'S AT-LY, Janesville, Wis.

CARPETS RECEIVED AT
NEW & BRO.-We have just received 100

...now offer 20 packages Bright's Brussels Carpets
...25 to 30 cents per yard less than New York
...prices of this date.
...Nashville, Feb. 26th, 1894.

Beauty of the Turkish Women.

As to the beauty of mere dress and ease of attitude, nothing that I have seen in life or in pictures, can give the slightest idea of the wonderful grace, the extreme delicacy, and bird-of-paradise-like uselessness of the Turkish helle. Women of rank look like hot house flowers, and are really cultivated to the highest perfection of physical beauty, having no other employment, but to make their skins as snow-white and their eyebrows as jet-black as possible. When young, their skin is literally as white as their veils, with the faintest tinge of pink on the cheek, like the inside of a shell, which blends exquisitely with tender apple-green, and soft violet colors, of which they are also fond. The reverse of the picture is, that after the first bloom of youth is past, the skin becomes yellow and sickly looking, and you long to give the yashmak a pull and admit a fresh breeze to brighten up the fine features. A helle, and a beauty, too, the Turkish woman must be; for nothing can be more wretched than to see the poor thing attempting to walk, or to make herself at all useful. She shuffles along the ground exactly like an embarrassed parakeet, looking as if her loose garments must inevitably flutter off at the next step. The drapery which falls so gracefully and easily about her in a carriage, or while reclining on cushions, seems untidy and awkward when she is moving about. In fact, if she is not a beauty, and is not the property of a rich man, she is the most miserable looking creature possible.—*Lady Hornly.*

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE!

We have now on hand the largest stock of CLOTHS! CASSIMERES! VESTINGS, &c.,

CLOTHING!

MEN AND BOYS!!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

HATS AND CAPS!

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR

Offer Superior Inducements

A Call From Every One!

SPRING STYLE!

SILK HATS!

ECHELIN & FOOTE!

New Hats and Caps!

Trunks and Rail Road Bags!

AS USUAL

THE FIRST NEW GOODS

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings!

GENTS' WEAR!

SOLD AT OLD PRICES!

AHEAD OF ANY GOODS

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING!

Most Fashionable Manner!

WHEELLOCK'S!

Cut and Pressed Glassware!

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING!

Most Fashionable Manner!

WHEELLOCK'S!

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings!

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